

# EXHIBIT #8



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**Microsoft Press**

Microsoft Press  
**Computer  
Dictionary**

Third Edition

**Microsoft** Press

**PUBLISHED BY**

Microsoft Press

A Division of Microsoft Corporation

One Microsoft Way

Redmond, Washington 98052-6399

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data pending.

ISBN 1-57231-743-4

Printed and bound in the United States of America.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 QMQM 2 1 0 9 8 7

Distributed to the book trade in Canada by Macmillan of Canada, a division of Canada Publishing Corporation.

A CIP catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

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spelling of *the*; or reversing two wires in a circuit.  
**2.** In mathematics and spreadsheets, to rotate a matrix (a rectangular array of numbers) about a diagonal axis.

**transputer** \transˈpyōōˈtār\ *n.* Short for **transistor computer**. A complete computer on a single chip, including RAM and an FPU, designed as a building block for parallel computing systems.

**trap**<sup>1</sup> \trap\ *n.* See interrupt.

**trap**<sup>2</sup> \trap\ *vb.* To intercept an action or event before it occurs, usually in order to do something else. Trapping is commonly used by debuggers to allow interruption of program execution at a given spot. See also interrupt, interrupt handler.

**trapdoor** \trapˈdōr\ *n.* See back door.

**trap handler** \trapˈhandˈlār\ *n.* See interrupt handler.

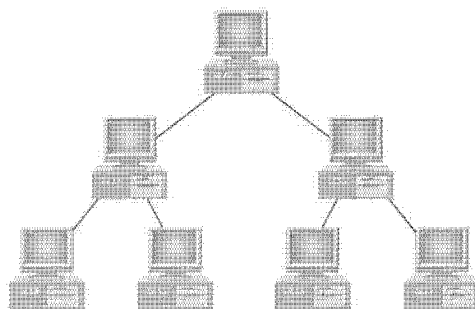
**Trash** \trash\ *n.* An icon on the screen in the Macintosh Finder, resembling a garbage can. To delete a file or eject a diskette, the user drags the icon for the file or diskette to the Trash. However, until the user shuts down the system or chooses the menu option "Empty Trash," a file in the Trash is not actually deleted; the user can retrieve it by double-clicking the Trash icon and dragging the file's icon out of the resulting window. Compare Recycle Bin.

**traverse** \trā-vərs\ *vb.* In programming, to access in a particular order all of the nodes of a tree or similar data structure.

**tree** \trē\ *n.* A data structure containing zero or more nodes that are linked together in a hierarchical fashion. If there are any nodes, one node is the root; each node except the root is the child of one and only one other node; and each node has zero or more nodes as children. See also child (definition 2), graph, leaf, node (definition 3), parent/child (definition 2), root.

**tree network** \trēˈnetˈwōrk\ *n.* A topology for a local area network (LAN) in which one machine is connected to one or more other machines, each of which is connected to one or more others, and so on, so that the structure formed by the network resembles that of a tree. See the illustration. See also bus network, distributed network, ring network, star network, token ring network, topology.

**tree search** \trēˈsərch\ *n.* A search procedure performed on a tree data structure. At each step



*Tree network.*

of the search, a tree search is able to determine, by the value in a particular node, which branches of the tree to eliminate, without searching those branches themselves. See also branch (definition 1), tree structure.

**tree structure** \trēˈstrʊkˈchʊr\ *n.* Any structure that has the essential organizational properties of a tree. See also tree.

**trellis-coded modulation** \trɛlˈis-kōdəd mo-dyā-lāˈshən, mojˈə-lāˈshən\ *n.* An enhanced form of quadrature amplitude modulation that is used by modems that operate at or above 9,600 bits per second and encodes information as unique sets of bits associated with changes in both the phase and amplitude of the carrier, as well as using extra signal points for error-checking bits. Acronym: TCM (T-C-M). See also quadrature amplitude modulation.

**trichromatic** \triˈkrə-matˈik\ *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a system that uses three colors (red, green, and blue in computer graphics) to create all other colors. See also color model.

**trigger** \trigˈər\ *n.* In a database, an action that causes a procedure to be carried out automatically when a user attempts to modify data. A trigger can instruct the database system to take a specific action, depending on the particular change attempted. Incorrect, unwanted, or unauthorized changes can thereby be prevented, helping to maintain the integrity of the database.

**trigonometry** \trig ə-nom ə-trē\ *n.* The branch of mathematics dealing with arcs and angles, expressed in functions (for example, sine and cosine) that show relationships—for example, between two sides of a right triangle or between two complementary angles.

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